

Abstract of the Disclosure

A proximity sensor has a resonant circuit which when stimulated by a pulse produces a signal with decaying oscillations. The number of such oscillations above a signal threshold varies in relation to the distance between a metal object and the proximity sensor. The sensor operation is configured by deriving a function that defines how the performance of a given proximity sensor deviates from performance reference data. The function is employed to normalize the count of oscillations produced by the given proximity sensor and the normalized count is used to determine presence of an object. By normalizing sensor performance, common configuration data can be used to setup a given proximity sensor without having to take into account specific performance variations of that sensor.